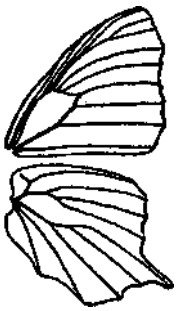
tropics of the New World, and is occasionally found in southern
Texas and Florida.

Genus HYPANARTIA, Hubner
(The Banded Reds)



Butterfly.—The palpi of medium size, well clothed with scales; the second joint moderately thick; the third very little thinner, blunt at the tip. The antennae have a distinct, short, well-rounded club. The fore wings have the first two subcostal nervules arising before the end of the cell, close to each other. The third subcostal arises midway between the end of the cell and the origin of the fourth subcostal. The cell of the fore wing is closed by a stout lower discocellular vein which is more or less continuous with the third median nervule. The hind wing has the cell open or only partially closed.

Early Stages.—But little is known of the early stages of this genus.

FIG. 100.—Neura-

The species reckoned as belonging to *Hypa-*
^^e genus
nartia number less than a dozen, most of which are found in tropical America, but, singularly enough, two species occur in tropical and southern Africa, and another has been described from Madagascar.

(i) Hypanartia lethe, Fabricius, Plate XXIV, Fig. 10, *$* (Lethe).

This very handsome insect, which is quite common in tropical America, is another straggler into our fauna, being occasionally found in southern Texas. But little is known of its early life-history. Expanse, 2.00 inches.

Genus EUNICA, Hubner
(The Violet-wings)

Butterfly.—The head is narrow, hairy; the eyes prominent.
The antennae are long and slender, having a greatly enlarged club marked with two grooves. The palpi have the third joint in the case of the female longer than in the case of the male. They are relatively short, thickly clothed with hairs and scales lying closely